Michigan Deptartment of Treasury 496 (2-04)

Auditing Pro	ocedures Repo	ort				
Local Government Type City Townshi	p √Village ☐Other	Local Government Name VILLAGE OF FREE	SOIL		County MASON	ı
Audit Date 2/28/05	Opinion Date 4/25/05	Date Accou 5/18/05	ntant Report Submitte	d to State:		
We have audited the financial statements of this local unit of government and rendered an opinion on financial statements prepared in accordance with the Statements of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) and the <i>Uniform Reporting Format for Financial Statements for Counties and Local Units of Government in Michigan</i> by the Michigan Department of Treasury.						
We affirm that:  1 We have complied	with the Bulletin for the Au	udits of Local Units of Go	vernment in Mich	<i>igan</i> as revised	l.	
<ol> <li>We have complied with the Bulletin for the Audits of Local Units of Government in Michigan as revised.</li> <li>We are certified public accountants registered to practice in Michigan.</li> </ol>						
·	oliowing. "Yes" responses h			nents, including	the notes, or	in the report of
You must check the ap	plicable box for each item b	pelow.				
☐ Yes ✓ No 1.	. Certain component units/	/funds/agencies of the lo	cal unit are exclu	ded from the fir	nancial stater	nents.
Yes √ No 2.	. There are accumulated 275 of 1980).	deficits in one or more	of this unit's unre	eserved fund b	alances/retain	ed earnings (P.A.
Yes ✓ No 3.	. There are instances of amended).	non-compliance with th	e Uniform Accou	unting and Bud	geting Act (F	P.A. 2 of 1968, as
Yes No 4. The local unit has violated the conditions of either an order issued under the Municipal Finance Act or its requirements, or an order issued under the Emergency Municipal Loan Act.						
☐ Yes ✓ No 5	The local unit holds dep as amended [MCL 129.9				requirements.	(P.A. 20 of 1943,
☐Yes ✓ No 6	. The local unit has been o	delinquent in distributing	tax revenues tha	t were collected	d for another	taxing unit.
Yes √ No 7	The local unit has viola pension benefits (norma credits are more than the	al costs) in the current y	ear. If the plan is	s more than 10	0% funded a	nd the overfunding
☐ Yes ✓ No 8	The local unit uses cred (MCL 129.241).	dit cards and has not a	adopted an appli	cable policy as	s required by	P.A. 266 of 1995
☐ Yes ✓ No 9	). The local unit has not ad	dopted an investment pol	licy as required by	y P.A. 196 of 19	997 (MCL 129	.95).
We have enclosed th	ne following:			Enclosed	To Be Forwarded	Not Required
[	ts and recommendations.			✓		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Reports on individual	Reports on individual federal financial assistance programs (program audits).					
Single Audit Reports (ASLGU).						
Certified Public Accountant (Firm Name) BERTHIAUME & COMPANY CPA						
Street Address 60 HARROW LAN		-	SAGINAW			18603
Accountant Signature	rich D-Cerr	houn			Date 5/18	805

# VILLAGE OF FREE SOIL

Mason County, Michigan

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

February 28, 2005



# VILLAGE OF FREE SOIL

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#### INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Village Council Village of Free Soil, Michigan

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of the Village of Free Soil, Michigan as of and for the year ended February 28, 2005, which collectively comprise the Village's basic financial statements, as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Village of Free Soil's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and each major fund of the Village of Free Soil as of February 28, 2005, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The budgetary comparison schedules, as identified in the table of contents, are not a required part of the basic financial statements but are supplemental information required by the Government Accounting Standards Board. We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquires of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the required supplemental information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Village of Free Soil's basic financial statements. The accompanying other supplemental information, as listed in the table of contents, is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. The other supplemental information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

The accompanying financial statements do not present a management's discussion and analysis, which would be an analysis of the financial performance for the year. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board has determined that this analysis is necessary to supplement, although not required to be a part of, the basic financial statements.

As described in Note 11, the Village has implemented a new financial reporting model, as required by the provisions of GASB Statement No. 34, *Basic Financial Statements – and Management's Discussion and Analysis – for State and Local Governments*, and related statements, as of March 1, 2004.

April 25, 2005

Berthaume & Co.



# STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS

February 28, 2005

	Primary
	Government
	Governmental
	<u>Activities</u>
Assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 135,152
Receivables	12,427
Capital assets:	
Nondepreciable capital assets	18,500
Depreciable capital assets, net	25,267
Total assets	191,346
Liabilities:	
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	749
Total liabilities	749
Net assets:	
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	43,767
Unrestricted	146,830
Total net assets	\$ 190,597

## STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

Year Ended February 28, 2005

			Program Revenues			_		
			Operating			U	37.	(T)
	E	xpenses	Charges for Grants an Services Contributi			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Functions/Programs PRIMARY GOVERNMENT:								
Governmental activities:								
General government	\$	23,556	\$	-	\$	75	\$	(23,481)
Public safety		500		-		-		(500)
Public works		12,741		2,921		33,756		23,936
Total governmental activities		36,797		2,921		33,831	_	(45)
Total primary government	\$	36,797	\$	2,921	\$	33,831	\$	(45)

continued

	Primary Government	
	Governmental Activities	
Changes in net assets:		
Net (Expense) Revenue	\$ (45)	
General revenues:		
Taxes:		
Property taxes, levied for general purpose	7,653	
State revenue sharing - sales tax	15,060	
Unrestricted investment earnings	1,296	
Special item - Gain on sale of capital asset	500	
Total general revenues and special items	24,509	
Change in net assets	24,464	
Net assets, beginning of year	166,133	
Net assets, end of year	\$ 190,597	

#### GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

# **BALANCE SHEET**

February 28, 2005

	_	General Fund	Major Street Fund		reet Street		Total Governmenta Funds	
Assets:								
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	40,368	\$	62,266	\$	19,468	\$	122,102
Taxes receivable		1,143		-		-		1,143
Due from other governmental units		4,733		5,291		1,260		11,284
Total assets	\$	46,244	\$	67,557	\$	20,728	\$	134,529
Liabilities and Fund Balances:								
Liabilities:								
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$	690	\$	-	\$	-	\$	690
Due to other funds				604		257		861
Total liabilities		690		604		257		1,551
Fund balances:								
Unreserved:								
General fund		45,554		-		-		45,554
Special revenue funds			_	66,953		20,471		87,424
Total fund balances		45,554		66,953	_	20,471		132,978
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$	46,244	\$	67,557	\$	20,728	\$	134,529

# RECONCILIATION OF FUND BALANCES OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO NET ASSETS OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES

February 28, 2005

Total fund balances for governmental funds	\$	132,978
Total net assets reported for governmental activities in the statement of of net assets is different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the governmental funds.		
Governmental capital assets 30,337		
Less accumulated depreciation (3,453)	)	26,884
The assets and liabilities of internal service funds are included in governmental		
activities in the statement of net assets.		30,735
Net assets of governmental activities	\$	190,597

#### GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

# STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES

	_	eneral Fund	Major Street Fund		Street Street		Total Governmenta Funds	
Revenues: Property taxes State grants Interest and rents Other revenue	\$	7,653 16,408 530 75	\$	- 27,028 509	\$	5,381 256	\$	7,653 48,817 1,295 75
Total revenues		24,666		27,537		5,637		57,840
Expenditures: Current: General government Public safety Public works Capital outlay		23,249 500 - 999		- - 9,856 -		- - 2,885 -		23,249 500 12,741 999
Total expenditures		24,748		9,856		2,885		37,489
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures  Net change in fund balances		(82)		17,681 17,681		2,752 2,752		20,351
Fund balances, beginning of year, as restated	<u></u>	45,636	<u> </u>	49,272	<u> </u>	17,719	<u> </u>	112,627
Fund balances, end of year	\$	45,554	\$	66,953	\$	20,471	\$	132,978

# RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds		\$ 20,351
Total change in net assets reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities is different because:		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is depreciated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense.		
Capital outlay	999	
Less depreciation expense	(307)	692
The net revenue (expense) of the internal service fund is reported with governmental activities.		3,421
Change in net assets of governmental activities		\$ 24,464

## PROPRIETARY FUNDS

# STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS

February 28, 2005

	Governmental Activities Internal Service Fund-
	<u>Equipment</u>
Assets: Current assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 13,050
Due from other funds	861
Total current assets	13,911
Noncurrent assets:	
Depreciable capital assets, net	16,883
Total noncurrent assets	16,883
Total assets	30,794
Liabilities:	
Current liabilities:	
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	59
Total current liabilities	59
Total liabilities	59
Net assets:	1.100
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	16,883
Unrestricted	13,852
Total net assets	\$ 30,735

#### PROPRIETARY FUNDS

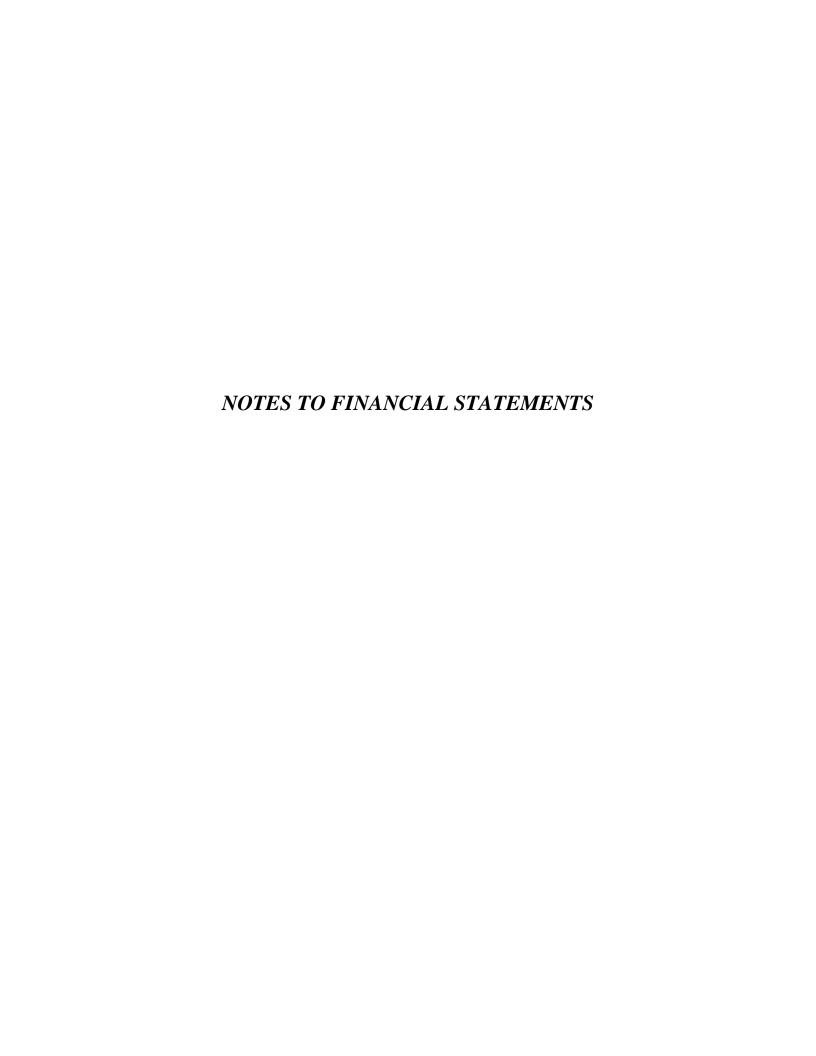
# STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET ASSETS Year Ended February 28, 2005

	Governmental Activities
	Internal Service Fund- Equipment
Operating revenues:	
Equipment rental	\$ 6,739
Total operating revenues	6,739
Operating expenses:	
Supplies	576
Repair and maintenance	1,460
Other services and supplies	70
Depreciation	1,712
Total operating expenses	3,818
Operating income (loss)	2,921
Non-operating revenues (expenses):	
Proceeds from sale of capital asset	500
Total non-operating revenues (expenses)	500
Net income (loss)	3,421
Net assets, beginning of year	27,314
Net assets, end of year	\$ 30,735

#### PROPRIETARY FUNDS

# STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	Governmental Activities
	Internal
	Service Fund-
	Equipment
Cash flows from operating activities:	
Cash received from interfund services	\$ 6,818
Cash payments to suppliers for goods and services	(2,047)
Net cash provided by operating activities	4,771
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:	
Acquisition of capital assets	(6,422)
Net cash used by capital and related financing activities	(6,422)
Cash flows from investing activities:	
Proceeds received from sale of capital asset	500
Net cash provided by investing activities	500
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(1,151)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	14,201
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 13,050
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash	
provided by operating activities:	
Operating income	\$ 2,921
Adjustments:	1 710
Depreciation Changes in assets and liabilities:	1,712
Due from other funds	79
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	59
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 4,771



#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

February 28, 2005

#### NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies of the Village of Free Soil conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as applicable to governmental units. The following is a summary of the significant accounting policies:

#### **Reporting Entity:**

As required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, the financial statements of the reporting entity include those of the Village. In evaluating the Village as a reporting entity, management has addressed all potential component units (traditionally separate reporting entities) for which the Village may be financially accountable and, as such, should be included within the Village's financial statements. There are no component units that need to be included in the Village's financial statements.

#### Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation:

The accounts of the Village are organized on the basis of funds, each of which is considered a separate accounting entity. The operations of each fund are accounted for with a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, liabilities, fund equity, revenues, and expenditures or expenses, as appropriate. Governmental resources are allocated to and accounted for in individual funds based upon the purposes for which they are to be spent and the means by which spending activities are controlled.

#### Government-wide Financial Statements:

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting as are the proprietary fund and fiduciary fund financial statements. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

The statement of net assets and the statement of activities report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the primary government. These statements distinguish between activities that are governmental and those that are business-type activities. There are no business-type activities. Internal service fund activity is eliminated to avoid "doubling up" revenues and expenses.

The statement of net assets presents governmental activities on a consolidated basis, using the economic resources measurement focus and accrual basis of accounting. This method recognizes all long-term assets and receivables as well as long-term debt and obligations. The Village's net assets are reported in three parts (1) invested in capital assets, net of related debt, (2) restricted net assets, and (3) unrestricted net assets. The Village first utilizes restricted resources to finance qualifying activities.

February 28, 2005

The statement of activities reports both the gross and net cost of each of the Village's functions. The functions are also supported by general government revenues (property taxes, certain intergovernmental revenues, fines, permits and charges, etc.). The statement of activities reduces gross expenses (including depreciation) by related program revenues, operating and capital grants. Program revenues must be directly associated with the function. Operating grants include operating-specific and discretionary (either operating or capital) grants.

The net costs (by function) are normally covered by general revenue (property taxes, state sources and federal sources, interest income, etc.). The Village does not allocate indirect costs. In creating the government-wide financial statements the Village has eliminated interfund transactions.

The government-wide focus is on the sustainability of the Village as an entity and the change in the Village's net assets resulting from current year activities.

#### Fund Financial Statements:

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds and proprietary funds. Major individual funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the government considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due.

Property taxes and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. Only the portion of special assessments receivable due within the current fiscal period is considered to be susceptible to accrual as revenue of the current period. Expenditure-driven grants are recognized as revenue when the qualifying expenditures have been incurred and all other grant requirements have been met. Entitlements and shared revenues are recorded at the time of receipt or earlier if the susceptible to accrual criteria are met. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the government.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the proprietary funds are charges to customers for sales and services. Operating expenses for enterprise funds include the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses. When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the Village's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

February 28, 2005

The Village reports the following major governmental funds:

The **General Fund** is the primary operating fund of the Village. It is used to account for all financial resources, except for those required to be accounted for in another fund.

The **Major Street Fund** is used to account for the maintenance and construction of the Village's major street system.

The **Local Street Fund** is used to account for the maintenance and construction of the Village's local street system.

Private-sector standards of accounting and financial reporting issued prior to December 1, 1989, generally are followed in both the government-wide financial statements to the extent that those standards do no conflict with or contradict guidance of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. Governments also have the option of following subsequent private-sector guidance for their business-type activities and enterprise funds, subject to this same limitation. The Village has elected not to follow subsequent private-sector guidance.

#### Assets, Liabilities and Equity:

<u>Deposits and Investments</u> – Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, demand deposits, certificates of deposit and short term investments with a maturity of three months or less when acquired. Investments are stated at fair value. For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the Village considers all highly liquid investments (including restricted assets) with a maturity when purchased of three months or less and all local government investment pools to be cash equivalents.

<u>Interfund Receivables and Payables</u> – Generally, outstanding amounts owed between funds are classified as "due from/to other funds". These amounts are caused by transferring revenues and expenses between funds to get them into the proper reporting fund. These balances are paid back as cash flow permits.

<u>Inventories and Prepaid Items</u> – Inventories are valued at cost, on a first-in, first-out basis. Inventories of governmental funds are recorded as expenditures when consumed rather than when purchased. Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both government-wide and fund financial statements.

<u>Capital Assets</u> – Purchased or constructed capital assets are reported at cost or estimated historical cost. Donated capital assets are recorded at their estimated fair market value at the date of donation. The Village defines capital assets as assets with an initial individual cost in excess of \$500. Costs of normal repair and maintenance that do not add to the value or materially extend asset lives are not capitalized. Public domain (infrastructure) assets (e.g., roads, bridges, sidewalks and other assets that are immovable and of value only to the government) are not capitalized. Capital assets are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following useful lives:

Buildings 50 years
Vehicles 10 years
Furniture and equipment 5 years

February 28, 2005

<u>Compensated Absences</u> – There is no accumulation of earned but unused sick and vacation days.

<u>Long-term Obligations</u> – In the government-wide financial statements and the proprietary fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities.

<u>Fund Equity</u> – In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report reservations of fund balance for amounts that are not available for appropriation or are legally restricted by outside parties for use for a specific purpose. Designations of fund balance represent tentative management plans that are subject to change.

#### **Use of Estimates:**

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

#### **Eliminations and Reclassifications:**

In the process of aggregating data for the statement of net assets and the statement of activities, some amounts reported as interfund activity and balances in the funds were eliminated or reclassified. Interfund receivables and payables were eliminated to minimize the "grossing up" effect on assets and liabilities within the governmental activities column.

#### **Property Taxes:**

Properties are assessed as of December 31. The related property taxes become a lien on July 1 of the following year, which is when they are billed. These taxes are due on September 14, with a final collection date of March 1 before they are added to the county tax rolls.

The 2004 taxable valuation of the Village totaled \$1,718,871, on which ad valorem taxes levied consisted of 4.4089 mills for the Village's operating purposes.

## NOTE 2: STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

#### **Budgetary Information:**

The Village follows these procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements:

- 1. The Village Treasurer submits to the Village Council a proposed operating budget by fund for each year. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them.
- 2. A public hearing is conducted to obtain taxpayer comments.
- 3. Prior to March 1, the budget is legally enacted by adoption of the Village Council.
- 4. Any revision that alters the total expenditures of any fund must be approved by the Village.

February 28, 2005

- 5. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for all funds.
- 6. Governmental fund budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. A comparison of actual results of operations to the General Fund and major Special Revenue Funds budgets as originally adopted and amended by the Village Council is included in the required supplemental information.
- 7. All annual appropriations lapse at fiscal year end.

#### **Excess of Expenditures over Appropriations in Budgeted Funds:**

During the year, the Village did not incur expenditures that were in excess of the amounts budgeted.

#### NOTE 3: DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

The Village's deposits at February 28, 2005 are included in the statement of net assets under the following categories:

Governmental
<b>Activities</b>

Cash and cash equivalents

\$ 135,152

#### **Deposits:**

The breakdown between deposits for the Village is as follows:

	Primary	
	<u>Go</u>	<u>vernment</u>
Bank deposits (checking accounts, savings accounts,		
and certificates of deposit)	\$	135,152

The deposits of the primary government were reflected in the accounts of financial institutions (without recognition of checks written but not yet cleared or of deposits in transit) at \$135,152, of which \$110,190 is covered by federal depository insurance and the remainder was uninsured and uncollaterized.

#### **Investments:**

State statutes authorize the Village to invest surplus funds in certificates of deposit, savings accounts and deposit accounts with banks and savings and loan associations which are members of FDIC, credit unions which are insured by NCUA, bonds, bills or notes of the U.S., commercial paper rated within the 3 highest classifications established, U.S. or federal agency obligation repurchase agreements, bankers' acceptances and mutual funds composed entirely of the aforementioned investments that are legal for direct investment by a Village.

February 28, 2005

Investments are categorized into these three categories of credit risk:

- Category 1 Insured or registered, or securities held by the Village or its agent in the Village's name;
- Category 2 Uninsured and unregistered, with securities held by the counterparty's trust department or agent in the Village's name; and
- Category 3 Uninsured and unregistered, with securities held by the counterparty or by its trust department or agent but not in the Village's name.

At year end, the Village had no investments.

# **NOTE 4: CAPITAL ASSETS**

Primary Government capital asset activity for the year ended February 28, 2005 was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Retirements	Ending Balance
Governmental activities:				
Nondepreciable capital assets:				
Land	\$ 18,500	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 18,500
Depreciable capital assets:				
Buildings	10,838	-	-	10,838
Vehicles	23,912	6,422	(10,000)	20,334
Furniture and equipment	220	999	(220)	999
	34,970	7,421	(10,220)	32,171
Total capital assets	53,470	7,421	(10,220)	50,671
Accumulated depreciation	(15,105)	(2,019)	10,220	(6,904)
Depreciable capital assets, net	19,865	5,402		25,267
Governmental activities, capital				
assets, net	\$ 38,365	\$ 5,402	\$ -	\$ 43,767

Depreciation expense was charged to functions as follows:

#### Governmental activities:

General government	\$ 307
Public works	 1,712
Total governmental activities	\$ 2,019

February 28, 2005

#### **NOTE 5: DEFERRED REVENUE**

Governmental funds report deferred revenue in connection with receivables for revenue that is not considered to be available to liquidate liabilities of the current period. Governmental funds also defer revenue recognition in connection with resources that have been received but not yet earned.

At the end of the current fiscal year, the Village had no deferred revenue.

#### **NOTE 6: LONG-TERM LIABILITIES**

The Village may issue bonds, notes, and other contractual commitments to provide for the acquisition and construction of major capital facilities and the acquisition of certain equipment. General obligation bonds are direct obligations and pledge the full faith and credit of the Village. County contractual agreements and installment purchase agreements are also general obligations of the government. Revenue bonds involve a pledge of specific income derived from the acquired or constructed assets to pay debt service.

The Village had no long-term liabilities at February 28, 2005.

#### NOTE 7: DISAGGREGATED RECEIVABLE AND PAYABLE BALANCES

Receivables and payables as of year end for the Village's governmental activities in the aggregate are as follows:

	0071	ernmental ctivities
Receivables:		
Taxes	\$	1,143
Intergovernmental		11,284
Total receivables	<u>\$</u>	12,427
Accounts payable and accrued expenses:		
Accounts	\$	690
Total accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$	690

February 28, 2005

#### NOTE 8: INTERFUND BALANCES AND TRANSFERS

The composition of interfund receivable and payable balances at February 28, 2005 is as follows:

Receivable Fund	Payable Fund	An	ount
Internal Service Fund - Equipment	Major Street Fund	\$	604
Internal Service Fund - Equipment	Local Street Fund		257
		\$	861

Management does not anticipate individual interfund balances to remain outstanding for periods in excess of one year. The balances resulted from the time lag between the dates that (1) interfund goods and services are provided or reimbursable expenditures occur, (2) transactions are recorded in the accounting system, and (3) payments between funds are made.

The Village made no interfund transfers for the fiscal year.

#### NOTE 9: RISK MANAGEMENT

The Village is exposed to various risks of loss related to property loss, torts, errors and omissions, and employee injuries (workers' compensation). The Village has purchased commercial insurance for property loss, torts, and workers' compensation. Settled claims relating to the commercial insurance have not exceeded the amount of insurance coverage in the past three fiscal years.

#### NOTE 10: EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT AND BENEFIT SYSTEMS

#### **Pension Plan:**

The Village does not have a pension plan.

#### **Post Employment Benefits:**

The Village provides no post employment benefits to past employees.

#### **Deferred Compensation Plan:**

The Village does not have a deferred compensation plan.

February 28, 2005

#### **NOTE 11: PRIOR PERIOD ADJUSTMENTS**

#### **Change in Recognition of Sales Tax Revenue:**

Recognition of state shared revenue payments of sales tax should agree with the State of Michigan's distribution periods. In prior years, the payment distributed in April for January/February collection period was recorded as revenue in the next year, or the year that it was received. In accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, this payment should be accrued to the prior year.

The effect of this adjustment on General Fund fund balance is as follows:

Fund balance, as previously stated, as of 2/29/04	\$ 43,778
Add: State shared revenue for sales tax that should have accrued to prior year	 1,858
Fund balance, restated, as of 2/29/04	\$ 45,636

#### **Accounting Change:**

In June 1999, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) unanimously approved Statement No. 34, *Basic Financial Statements – and Management Discussion and Analysis – for State and Local Governments* (Statement). The Village is required to implement the new requirements for the year ended February 28, 2005. The more significant of the changes to the financial statements as a result of the Statement are as follows:

For the first time, the financial statements will include:

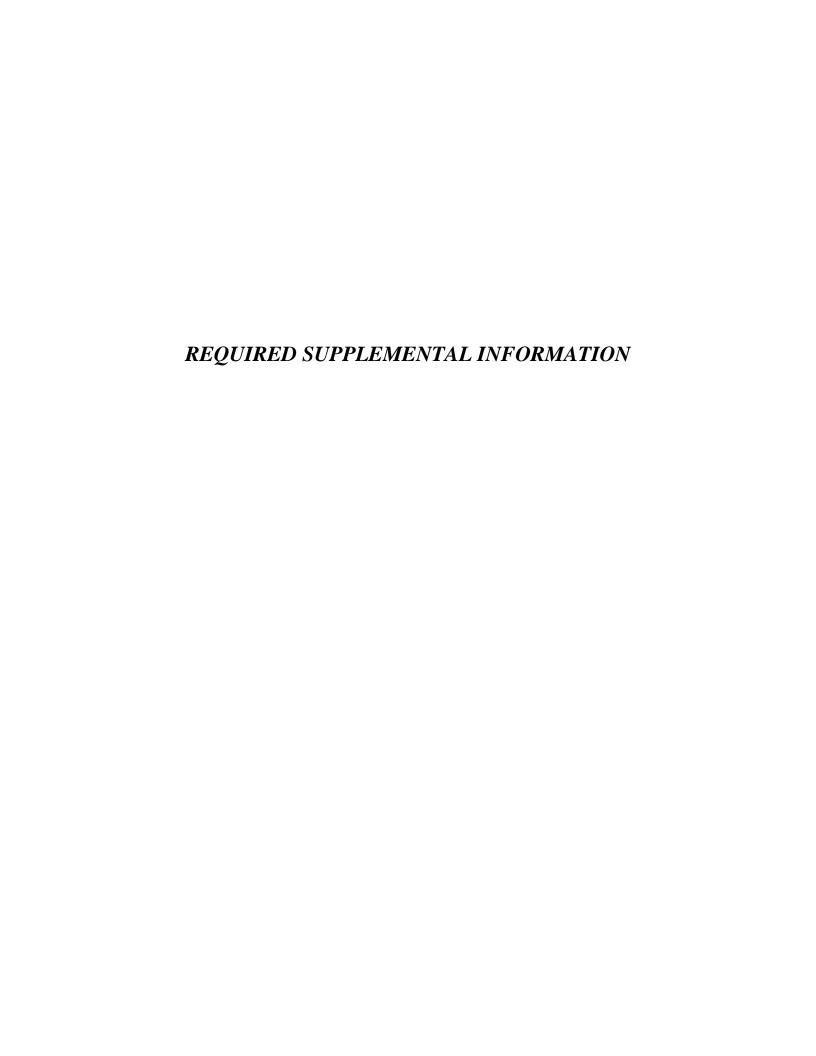
- Government-wide financial statements prepared using full accrual accounting for all of the Village's activities.
- Fund financial statements, consisting of a series of statements that focus on a government's major governmental funds.

As a result of implementing the Statement, the following restatements were made to beginning fund balance and net asset accounts:

#### **Government-wide Financial Statements:**

Beginning net assets for governmental activities was determined as follows:

Fund balances of general and special revenue funds as of 2/29/04, as restated	\$ 112,627
Add: Governmental capital assets, including general fixed assets	29,558
Deduct: Accumulated depreciation as of 2/29/04 on above governmental capital assets	(3,366)
Add: Governmental internal service fund net assets as of 2/29/04	 27,314
Governmental net assets, restated, as of 2/29/04	\$ 166,133



# **BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE**

		Budgeted	Am	ounts				Actual r (Under)		
	0	riginal	_	Final		Final Actual		Actual	Fine	l Budget
Revenues:										
Property taxes	\$	6,650	\$	6,650	\$	7,653	\$	1,003		
State grants		13,500		13,500		16,408		2,908		
Interest and rents		350		350		530		180		
Other revenue		500		500		75		(425)		
Total revenues		21,000	_	21,000		24,666		3,666		
Expenditures:										
Current:										
General government		35,940		35,940		23,249		(12,691)		
Public safety		500		500		500		-		
Other		2,500		2,500		-		(2,500)		
Capital outlay		600		600		999		399		
Total expenditures		39,540		39,540		24,748		(14,792)		
Excess (deficiency) of										
revenues over expenditures		(18,540)		(18,540)		(82)		18,458		
Net change in fund balance		(18,540)		(18,540)		(82)		18,458		
Fund balance, beginning of year, as restated		45,636		45,636		45,636				
Fund balance, end of year	\$	27,096	\$	27,096	\$	45,554	\$	18,458		

#### SPECIAL REVENUE FUND – MAJOR STREET FUND

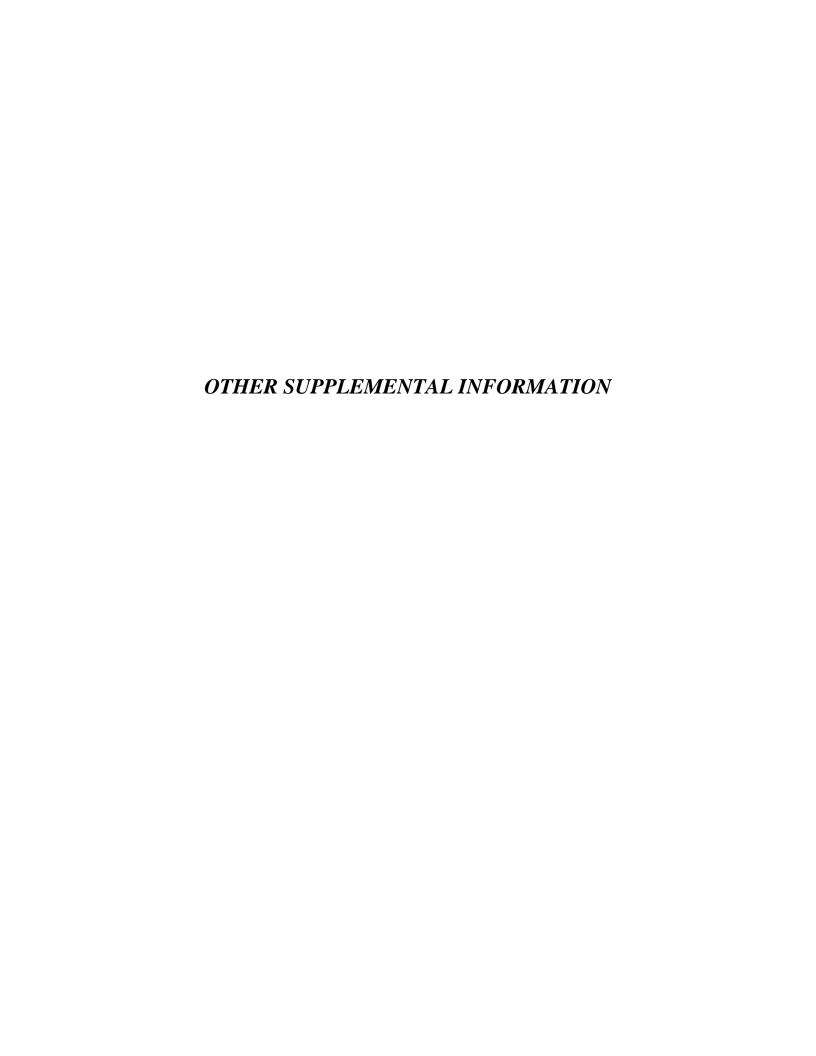
# **BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE**

		Budgeted	Am	ounts				Actual
	Original		Final		Actual		Over (Under) Final Budget	
Revenues:								
State grants	\$	21,500	\$	21,500	\$	27,028	\$	5,528
Interest and rents		500		500		509		9
Total revenues		22,000		22,000		27,537		5,537
Expenditures:								
Current:								
Public works		31,184		31,184		9,856		(21,328)
Capital outlay		3,000		3,000				(3,000)
Total expenditures		34,184		34,184		9,856		(24,328)
Excess (deficiency) of								
revenues over expenditures		(12,184)		(12,184)		17,681		29,865
Net change in fund balance		(12,184)		(12,184)		17,681		29,865
Fund balance, beginning of year		49,272		49,272		49,272		<u>-</u>
Fund balance, end of year	\$	37,088	\$	37,088	\$	66,953	\$	29,865

## SPECIAL REVENUE FUND – LOCAL STREET FUND

# **BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE**

	Budge	ted An	nounts		Actual Over (Under)	
	Original		Final	Actual	Final Budget	
Revenues:						
State grants	\$ 4,50	00 \$	4,500	\$ 5,381	\$ 881	
Interest and rents	30	0	300	256	(44)	
Total revenues	4,80	00	4,800	5,637	837	
Expenditures:						
Current:						
Public works	8,04	-2	8,542	2,885	(5,657)	
Total expenditures	8,04	-2 _	8,542	2,885	(5,657)	
Excess (deficiency) of						
revenues over expenditures	(3,24	<u>-2</u> ) _	(3,742)	2,752	6,494	
Net change in fund balance	(3,24	-2)	(3,742)	2,752	6,494	
Fund balance, beginning of year	17,71	9	17,719	17,719		
Fund balance, end of year	\$ 14,47	<u> </u>	13,977	\$ 20,471	\$ 6,494	



# DETAILED SCHEDULE OF REVENUES

Revenues:	
Current taxes:	
Property taxes	\$ 7,578
Administration fees	75
	7,653
State grants:	
State revenue sharing - sales tax	15,060
Metro act	1,348
	16,408
Interest and rents:	
Interest	530
	530
Other revenue:	
Contributions and donations	75
	75
m . I	
Total revenues	\$ 24,666

# DETAILED SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES

Expenditures:		
General Government:		
Council: Personnel	\$	1,550
Fringe benefits	Ф	1,330
Supplies		135
Contracted services		1,435
Dues and memberships		1,433
Printing and publications		89
Insurance		6,636
Utilities		4,570
Other		143
ouei		14,687
		14,067
President:		600
Personnel		600
Fringe benefits	-	46
		646
Clerk:		
Personnel		1,380
Fringe benefits		106
Supplies		150
		1,636
Audit:		
Contracted services		1,825
		1,825
Treasurer:		1,020
Personnel		1,100
Fringe benefits		84
Supplies		564
Supplies		1,748
		1,746
Elections:		270
Personnel		378
Printing and publications		116
		494
Community Activities - Tree Project:		
Supplies		2,213
	_	2,213
Total general government		23,249
Total Benefit Bo to aminon		23,217

# **DETAILED SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES, CONTINUED**Year Ended February 28, 2005

Expenditures, continued: Public Safety:	
Fire:	
Contracted services	\$ 500
	500
Total public safety	500
Capital Outlay:	
General government	999
Total expenditures	\$ 24,748



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## MANAGEMENT LETTER

To the Village Council Village of Free Soil, Michigan

We have completed our audit of the financial statements of the Village of Free Soil for the year ended February 28, 2005, and have issued our report thereon dated April 25, 2005. As part of our examination, we made a study and evaluation of the Village's system of internal accounting control to the extent we considered necessary to evaluate the system as required by generally accepted auditing standards. The purpose of our study and evaluation was to determine the nature, timing, and extent of the auditing procedures necessary for expressing an opinion on the Village's financial statements. Our study and evaluation was more limited than would be necessary to express an opinion on the system of internal accounting control taken as a whole.

The Village's administration is responsible for establishing and maintaining a system of internal accounting control. In fulfilling this responsibility, estimates and judgments by the administration are required to assess the expected benefits and related costs of control procedures. The objectives of a system are to provide the administration with reasonable, but not absolute assurance that assets are safeguarded against unauthorized use or disposition and that transactions are executed in accordance with the administration's authorization and recorded properly to permit the preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Because of inherent limitations in any system of internal accounting control, errors or irregularities may, nevertheless, occur and not be detected. Also, projection of any evaluation of the system to future periods is subject to the risk that procedures may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or the degree of compliance with the procedures may deteriorate.

Our study and evaluation made for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph would not necessarily disclose all material weaknesses in the system. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the system of internal accounting control of the Village of Free Soil taken as a whole. Our study and evaluation disclosed no conditions that we believe to be material weaknesses.

This report is intended solely for the use of the Village management and should not be used for any other purpose.

We wish to extend our appreciation to you and your staff for the assistance accorded us during our examination.

Sincerely,

Berthiaume & Company

Certified Public Accountants

Berthaumed Co.

April 25, 2005